

Burbank's Column.

1864. 1864. 1864.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.

PASSENGER LINE.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Coaches, and drivers, and are prepared to receive passengers at the shortest notice. For St. Paul, Duluth, and other points, see the following list: For St. Paul, Duluth, and other points, see the following list: For St. Paul, Duluth, and other points, see the following list:

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WINE AND LIQUORS.

SUITABLE FOR.

Medicinal and Family Use.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.

OLD QUEEN'S PORT WINE.

FINE OLD PALE SHERRY.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

CHOICE OLD HOLLAND GIN.

JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUM.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.

SPARKLING CATAWBA.

and all other articles in our line of business.

J. WATSON WEBB, JR.

Succesor to WALTER W. WEBB.

1219 Broadway, St. Paul, Minn.

WINE AND LIQUORS.

SUITABLE FOR.

Medicinal and Private Use.

PURE OLD RYE WHISKY.

PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

FINE OLD FRENCH BRANDY.

FINE SCOTCH WHISKY.

PALE SHERRY WINE.

PURE JUICE PORT WINE.

OLD BURGUNDY PORT WINE.

WOLFE'S-SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

OLD JAMAICA RUM.

MUMM'S CABINET CHAMPAGNE.

CURACAO.

FOR SALE BY

J. J. BEAUMONT.

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST.

Also 25 boxes assorted Ribbed Tacks, first quality.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

1219 Broadway, St. Paul, Minn.

Wheeler & Wilson's

HIGHEST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINE.

115,000

Of them in use in this country

and Europe.

These are the only machines making

the Lock Stitch with the Rotating

Hook.

Are profitable and available a life

time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500

per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in

use by the owners.

The Class Cloth-Presser, (so popular)

can also be had with these machines.

Agents,

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

1219 Broadway, St. Paul, Minn.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All colors, black, and colors, from the celebrated

manufacture of J. W. & S. W. New York, for sale

at the lowest price.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

1219 Broadway, St. Paul, Minn.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.

Notice.

We would call attention to the fact, that by an

arrangement just made, the

Merchants' Dispatch

will be published at the

same place as before.

Agents, at St. Paul.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

1219 Broadway, St. Paul, Minn.

Running their own Cars.

From Chicago and Milwaukee, to La Crosse and

St. Paul, and Milwaukee and

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The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, MAY 7, 1864.

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-

Fourth Congress.

[Public-¹No. 50.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act

to establish and equalize the grade of

line officers of the United States Navy,"

approved July 16th, 1852.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House

of Representatives of the United States

in Congress assembled, That

the line officer of the navy, upon the

active list, below the grade of commodore,

shall be entitled to the grade of commodore,

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Miscellaneous.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a daily, free circulation of 100,000 copies, and therefore presents to advertisers a medium which they will not find elsewhere.

THE VERY LATEST.

The dispatches which appeared in our extra of yesterday morning, and of Sunday, will be found upon the second page. The telegraph was in working order until 3 p. m. yesterday when it failed again. The operator sends us the following note which puts at rest the numerous rumors about upon the street yesterday:

At 3 p. m. to-day no reports had been received at Milwaukee indicating any decisive result upon the Rapidan. Lee was simply reported to be retreating.

Gold to-day in New York at the close of the 1st board, stood at 90, Saturday's quotation.

No private or public dispatches were received in this city to-day in regard to either the decline in gold, or defeat of Lee.

THE SITUATION.

We publish on our second page to-day all the telegraphic and mail news which have been received from the Union armies operating against Lee and Johnson since the inauguration of the advance movement by Grant down to Friday night, including all that was known or reported in Washington to 9:50 p. m. on Sunday night.

We confidently anticipated being able this morning to supplement these favorable rumors (for they are nothing else than rumors) with corroborative official details, or at least to authenticate them with the sign manual of U. S. Grant. The non-receipt of any further news during the day will be a severe disappointment to our readers as it is to us, and the fact that up to a late hour no official confirmation was received in New York, will be likely to give rise to gloomy surmises, hardly justified by the circumstances.

The stationary quotations of gold, at the last reports from New York yesterday, at the point (170) where it fell on Saturday, indicate that the accounts sent by the Associated Press are believed in New York, and that up to 1 p. m. yesterday nothing unfavorable had been heard from the front. Yet all the mass of intelligence sent to us over the wires on Saturday and Sunday, nothing is authenticated but the few facts contained or implied in the dispatches of the Secretary of War to Gen. Dix.

We know that Meade crossed the Rapidan on Tuesday night without serious opposition; that great battles were fought with Lee on Thursday and Friday; that on Saturday requisitions were made from that army for construction trains to build railroads, and for medical and hospital conveniences for from six to ten thousand wounded.

That is all we know about the army of the Potomac. The rest consists of unauthenticated reports, bearing internal marks of credulity, indeed; to a considerable extent sustained by obvious inferences from the foregoing facts, and to that extent believed by the War Department and the money market, but as yet confirmed by no official authority.

Now the absence of any official dispatches from Grant is inexplicable on the theory that any important or decisive advantage has been gained over the enemy, and the probabilities seem to be that as a result of Friday's battles and maneuvers the enemy fell back from his old line of defenses on the Rapidan to some stronger positions, probable at Gordonsville and along the North Anna and its tributaries.

Lee's works here are of immense strength and it is safe to presume that he has not abandoned them, and will not, without testing the ability of Grant to take them.

Butler's reports indicate that a considerable force is retained for the defense of Richmond, and the idea that Lee is flying or going to fly to Richmond, in any particular apprehension of immediate danger to the rebel capital, is hardly probable. He will fight Grant from his long-chosen, well-fortified positions, falling back slowly from one line to another, fighting as little as he can but with desperate energy when he does, and watching warily to take advantage of any mistake or weak point in his antagonist. It will hardly then be a foot race to Richmond, as our sanguine Washington telegraph has it, but a slow and desperate struggle all the way over every inch of ground.

Grant's reticence is therefore easily explicable if we assume that he has at present no actual or decided success to report, and that he probably has good reasons of his own for shutting up every avenue from which any information as to his movements could be derived.

Then again as to Butler's army: All we know about this is that he has landed with a large force at City Point, near Petersburg, without opposition, thus securing an important and advantageous position from which to menace Richmond, and with a powerful fleet of gunboats and iron-clads to assist him. We know, too, that he has cut the railroad communications between Petersburg and Richmond, after a severe contest with the enemy, probably under Beauregard; but the statement that he is in possession of Petersburg, or that that place was evacuated and fired by the rebels, is unconfirmed.

As to Sigel, we know nothing beyond the bare fact that he is advancing up the Shenandoah valley, probably looking after Longstreet, who, it is likely is with Lee.

The most we can say, then, that the state of facts in this quarter, as far as we know them, is decidedly encouraging, and promises success; but it will probably take a much longer time than people generally imagine before decisive results are reached. We may think ourselves fortunate

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The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

From Brackett's Battalion.

**The March from Fort Snelling to
the Mouth of the Red River.**
The horses—A good description of
the Big Woods. The Great South
River—A description of the
An old time adventure of stock
drovers with the Sioux.

CAMP OF BRACKETT'S BATTALION,
May 7th, 1864.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

The column of men, known as
"Brackett's Minnesota Battalion,"
ordered to Sioux city to join and form a
part of Gen. Fully's expedition to the
Upper Missouri, after five days dusty
marching, devoid of incident, reached
the banks of the "Blue Earth" today.

The command moved from Fort
Snelling on the 2d and camped at Nine
Mile creek, where it remained over the
3d, and was visited by paymaster Major
Kimball, who squared up the accounts of
the boys with Uncle Sam to April 1st.

At four o'clock on the morning of the
4th, the column was in motion
"back and forth" sounding at that
early hour, indicating the intention of the
Major Commanding, to make Sioux city
within the shortest possible time. Many
laughable scenes occurred during this
the first day of regular marching. Some
of the worst—most fractions and ob-
jections—poisoned fumes from the
horses' nostrils, and the fact that the
horses were not properly fed, and the
one who as much as the other about
dressing, "four right" and military mat-
ters generally.

An old veteran, one of the tallest and
largest-legged troopers in the battalion,
reminiscently says on horse flesh, and
who on this particular occasion, exhibited
the correct manner of "stealing in" the
wind, long since of native timberland,
and denouncing the use of the most di-
minutive five-pennies of cavalry stock which
cannot be yet found in the State.

Whether the poor beast had an inkling
of what was in store for him through the
Texan ornaments jangling at the heels of
the rider—with long grasses, short skirts
and very short girths—was a question
his English position was not strong
enough to keep him from doing it. The
Yankee riders, so many only girths. Cer-
tain it is that, in spite of the numerous
exercises of the tail, the pony
refused to budge an inch.

The strong persistence of mind of the
troopers long held him to effect a "far-
ward movement," and he refused to let
himself be forced from his position by the
battalion. As it was observed that
the man with his heels, and had actually
been finally spurring his own legs under
his body, with the conviction that he was
very properly punishing the animal, to the
extent of the "Government Issue," which
increased his own finds. The veter-
an stood the fire of jeers and jokes of the
passing columns bravely, until one of the
lads with the lungs of a scowler, yelled out,
"put the spurs on the side of your leg
and you'll find it." The trooper then
remounted, whether to act on this time
by and encouraging suggestion or for
other reasons, I know not, but Brackett's
battalion was, for once, captured.

THE MOIST.

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 •
N E W

BOOTS AND SHOES

Just Received at

WM. J. SMITH & CO
 mh37-1y

SAWYER HOUSE

Corner of Myrtle and Second—
STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

A. & J. LOWE, Proprietors.

This House has recently been renovated and furnished in the most complete and modern manner, and is now converted to the business portion of the hotel, and is the most beautiful spot of water in the State, together with the romantic surroundings of the city. The tables are furnished with the greatest delicacies, and the service is of the best, and no matter how late the guests may arrive, the arrival of boats, carriages will be waiting to receive them, and no extra charge. As a place of stilling in the summer months, it is unequalled, and the atmosphere is excellent by few other points in the State. The hotel is situated on the shore of the "Scented Drive of the city," plentifully supplied with flowers, and the view is of the "golfing forest" abounded with game, deer, and other animals. The hotel is situated on the shore of the "Scented Drive of the city," plentifully supplied with flowers, and the view is of the "golfing forest" abounded with game, deer, and other animals. The hotel is situated on the shore of the "Scented Drive of the city," plentifully supplied with flowers, and the view is of the "golfing forest" abounded with game, deer, and other animals.

E. F. LOWE & CO.,
Groceries & Provision
Lard, Hams and Shoulders
Cheap for Cash.

Hams retailed at 15 cents, Shoulders at 10 cents and Lard, by the barrel or ray, at 10 cents.

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

For Sale.
Lot, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—
containing 72 feet front on Third street and 160 feet
deep, adjoining Rice & Irvine's Store.
TERMS: Part cash and part credit.
Apply to _____ D. COOPER

GEO. E. SCHNABEL,
GENERAL DEALER IN

Family Groceries

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

In Moffet's Castle, corner Jackson and F
Streets.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City
free of charge. O-C-28

LOANS NEGOTIATED
at New York, on improved security,
St. Paul, St. Anthony and Minneapolis,
and other cities, at the lowest rates, and
on favorable terms, and on their property
being mortgaged, or otherwise secured,
the same, and reduced the price. Send also
to H. H. and Bankers' Circular Co., Wash-
ington, D. C. No. 94 Wall St., New York
City.

For further particulars apply to L. M. Allen
Esq., International Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.

SWEET IRON, TIN PLATE, AND

PUR BOTTOMS,

ZINC AND TINNERS' STOCK

For sale by
WILLIAM A. GARDNER

A close-up photograph of a blank ledger page. The page features a grid of columns and rows, typical of a financial or accounting record book. The grid is composed of thin black lines on a light background. The columns vary in width, and the rows are uniform in height. The page is otherwise empty of any text or markings.

SAINT PAUL, MAY 12, 1864.

TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation. Double that of any other paper in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which will not be surpassed.

TRANSFER OF THE WAR TO THE COTTON STATES.

We have noticed various paragraphs from Richmond papers hinting at the removal of the rebel government from Richmond to Columbia, in South Carolina. The *Enquirer* of April 28th says: "The removal of several branches of the cabinet departments to the South produces numerous vacancies in the cabinet and other offices of the government."

In other Richmond papers we have accounts of the departure of the employees of some of the bureaus for Columbia. The removal has probably been going on for some time, and indicates that the rebels anticipate the fall of Richmond as a result of the present campaign, and that they are preparing to abandon it. And the more the subject is considered, the less likely it appears that Lee is going to allow himself to be caught, like Pemberton, in a cul de sac, within the works of Richmond, beleaguered by the Union army, which Grant could surround to the investment, and ultimately to be starved into a surrender, and bagged en masse. And if Lee is not going to accept his "last ditch" behind the defenses of Richmond, where is he going to find that mythical moat?

The rebels will doubtless make a desperate struggle to hold Virginia, but they will surrender Virginia rather than their last and only army; and the indications are that they are preparing to evacuate it and transfer the seat of war, step by step, to the Cotton States, with a view of prolonging the war as long as possible, in the hope of ultimately wearying out the North with its financial burdens and exhausting peace on their own terms, from some future Copperhead Administration. The transfer of the theatre of war to the Cotton States, would give them several important advantages. It would bring them nearer their seat of supplies; enable them to concentrate their armies, or bring them within supporting distance; while the climate would prove more destructive than battles to our northern troops. Lee's obvious policy is as far as possible to preserve his army intact to renew the campaign in that quarter under conditions more favorable to a prolonged resistance.

It is in this view that Sherman's operations in Georgia are of tremendous importance to the success of the present campaign, for if his pending battles with Johnston shall result in the destruction of the rebel army in that quarter, he will be able to seize Atlanta, Columbia, Charleston and other strongholds and all the railroads of the cotton States before the conflict in Virginia is decided, and can thus close the door to the rebel retreat in that direction, and compel them to bring the contest to a final issue in Virginia.

There can hardly be a doubt that Grant's programme contemplates this result, and that Butler's operations south of Richmond are designed for the same end; that is to say, to confine the rebel army to Virginia, and thus ensure the substantial conclusion of the war as the result of one successful campaign. Nor can there be any doubt that the rebels are greatly alarmed at the demonstrations of Sherman and Butler, and at the evident progress of these armies in cutting off their retreat southward, and we shall not be surprised to learn that Lee's retreat towards Richmond has been accelerated as much by the armies in his rear as by the armies in his front, and that he has suddenly appeared south of Richmond, with a view to reach his southward communications from the serious danger thus threatening them, and to make preparations for the retreat of his army and the rebel Government to the Cotton States. From present appearances, Grant will be close enough upon his heels to frustrate this design.

THE CLEVELAND DISORGANIZING CONVENTION.

In another column we publish a call for a Bolding Convention at Cleveland on the 31st inst. It will be seen that the purpose of the proposed convention is to disorganize the Union in opposition to the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, as at first announced, to the more modest role of "consultation and concert of action in respect to the approaching Presidential election." But this harmless pretence is a very thin disguise for the real object of the convention.

The general tenor of the call sufficiently indicates that this object is to organize a party in opposition to the great Republican Union organization, and to put a candidate for the Presidency into the field in opposition to the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. The reasons assigned for this factious movement are so ridiculous and preposterous that it is hardly possible to read them without laughter. These reasons are that "Baltimore has not the essential conditions of a truly national Convention," inasmuch as it is very far from the geographical centre, and very near several large cities, especially Washington, and that consequently plenty of corruption will prevail.

The call is signed by some fifty individuals, whose names for the most part are unknown to the general public, and they all profess to act for a mysterious institution which they call the "People's Committee," which probably has no existence except in their imaginations. We see that the *World* very heartily and very appropriately endorses the call and expresses an earnest hope that the partisans of Mr. Fremont may succeed in the nomination of the Baltimore Convention—that is to say, that they may succeed in dividing the Union party and electing a Copperhead President.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1864.

NUMBER 110.

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AND DRIVEN HIM ACROSS THE SOUTH ANNA.

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The Methodist General Conference.

Address of the English Methodists.

The Methodist General Conference, now in session in Philadelphia, has appointed the following standing committee:

Committee on Episcopacy—Rev. Dr. Trimbles, President; Rev. Dr. Edgely, of Rock River, Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Robinson, delegate from the Wesleyan church of Ireland, were present by the presiding Bishop (Morris) to each of the Colleges of Bishops, and the Conference then received their standing.

The delegate from England then presented to the president the addresses of Wesleyan Conference in England to the General Conference of the Methodist Church in America. It was handled by the secretary, who read it to the body. It was as follows:

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MRS. A. B. BOWMAN

Take pleasure in informing her friends and the LADIES IN GENERAL, That having succeeded in the business of A. B. Bowman, she has opened her Spring and Summer Trade, with a new and elegant stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Which she feels confident will meet the taste and desires of those who are pleased to favor her with a call, and at prices as reasonable as a first class milliner.

DRESS MAKING.

Under the direction of Miss Stevens, who is a competent and thorough workwoman, ladies desiring to have their dresses made, may rest assured that they will be made to order, and at a price that will be found to be very reasonable.

NEW YORK MILLINERY.

Mrs. J. B. LYGO

Has just received from the public in general that she is receiving a large assortment of

MILLINERY AND TRIMMING GOODS,

WHICH ARE ARRIVING DAILY.

These goods having been purchased from direct importations, and at a price that will be found to be very reasonable, and at a price that will be found to be very reasonable.

Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Trimming, Notions, &c.

Art of the finest quality and colors, and can be made to order, and at a price that will be found to be very reasonable.

SPRING OPENING OF

Fashionable Millinery!!

MRS. REDMOND

Has just received from the public in general that she is receiving a large assortment of

Spring and Summer MILLINERY GOODS.

Very Latest Styles and Patterns, Selected with great care, which will be open for inspection on

THURSDAY, THE 14th INST., when any lady will be happy to wait upon her.

NEW GOODS!!!

AT MISS WILSON'S,

A large and splendid assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY,

Just received from the public in general that she is receiving a large assortment of

GRAND OPENING THURSDAY, DUGAN'S,

THIRD STREET, - - - ST. PAUL, ON Wednesday, 27th inst.

Ladies are now opening the largest stock of Millinery and Ladies' Furnishings ever imported to St. Paul, and prices very moderate.

GRAPES! GRAPES!!

EVERGREENS! EVERGREENS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER has been to the foot of the Allegheny River, a considerable quantity of

Calma Lotofolia, Flowering Laurel,

As evergreen, stated by Agriculturalists, to be most highly prized in English Gardens on account of its beauty and its early flowering.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Office—At the Bridge.

Engagement Between Grant and Lee on Thursday.

FULLER DETAILS.

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, May 11, 11 p. m.—As expected last night, a very early start was made for the battle. The army came up with the enemy to-day, and the whole battle was fought on the morning of Thursday. The fighting was very hard, and the day was only a partial success for the Union.

The different bodies had been in motion but a short time, when about six o'clock reports came from both the turnpike and plank roads, running almost parallel to the river, that the enemy was advancing with great force. The Union forces were ordered to move forward, and the battle was fought on the morning of Thursday.

About half a mile to the west of the turnpike a battle was fought. The Union forces were ordered to move forward, and the battle was fought on the morning of Thursday. The fighting was very hard, and the day was only a partial success for the Union.

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THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

Letter from Hon. I. N. Arnold Against Postponing the Convention.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 2, 1864. Mr. C. B. BRYANT, Esq.—Sir: I have received a printed circular to which your name is attached, and in which you are urging the postponement of the National Convention.

I believe that such postponement would be most unwise and dangerous to the cause. I ask the privilege, through the columns of the Evening Post, very briefly to give my reasons for this belief.

I cannot meet fully with the gentlemen who, signed the paper referred to, to that they are of the opinion that the National Convention should be postponed.

I think I am fully warranted in stating that the National Convention should be held at once. It is a most important event, and it is a most important event, and it is a most important event.

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regard, Lee, Johnston, and other prominent officers in the rebel service, who, by the way, learned their profession through the liberality of the government. They now seek to destroy.

They have caused to be erected three distinct lines of defensive works, such as the fortifications of the rebel army, which has been proven the best material for fortifications—of great extent, upon positions naturally strong, and upon the most favorable ground.

The reports of rebel deserters, and of the most extensive character, Grant has doubtless full information respecting them, and is therefore acting wisely, and I cannot conceive what harm can arise in relation to them.

THE JAMES RIVER is defended with every appliance of human ingenuity or the most profound engineering skill. The fortifications are of the most formidable character.

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regard, Lee, Johnston, and other prominent officers in the rebel service, who, by the way, learned their profession through the liberality of the government. They now seek to destroy.

They have caused to be erected three distinct lines of defensive works, such as the fortifications of the rebel army, which has been proven the best material for fortifications—of great extent, upon positions naturally strong, and upon the most favorable ground.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Who is Mrs. Winslow?

Who is Mrs. Winslow?—As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has unflinchingly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and Nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and habits of the numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has composed a *Scouting Syrup*, for children's teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, a sure regulator of the bowels.

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Dry Goods.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

AT

INGERSOLL'S.

We have received a

PINK STOCK OF NEW

DRESS GOODS,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

New and beautiful styles of

SPRING SHAWLS

AND

CLOAKS!!!

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

WHITE GOODS,

&c., &c.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

Merchants from the Interior.

Paying Cash for Goods,

Will be able to buy at our satisfactory prices.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

ST. PAUL,

MINNESOTA.

Sept. 1, 1871.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

AT

CAMP'S.

A splendid assortment of

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

BALMORAL and HOOP SKIRTS,

HOISERY, GLOVES, Sun Umbrellas,

CORSETS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

LINENS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,

Sattinets,

COTTONADES, FLANNELS,

SHEETINGS,

SHIRTINGS, DENIMS,

STRIPES, TICKINGS,

And the best assortment of

PRINTS,

In the City. No one is allowed to under sell us.

JOHN H. CAMP,

142, Third-st., St. Paul.

DRESS GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

L. C. BURT'S.

PRINTS,

DELAINEES,

CHALKS,

SHAWLS,

BALMORAL and

HOOP SKIRTS,

NOTIONS.

And all kinds of STAPLE DRY GOODS, which we will sell at low prices, if not lower than any house in the city. Call and see them.

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146 Third Street.

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L. C. BURT,

146 Third Street.

Sealed Proposals.

One Hundred Yoke of Oxen,

(or any number of yoke not less than 10.)

Will be received at this office until 12 o'clock a. m.

ON THE 13TH DAY OF MAY, 1864.

The oxen to be delivered to the undersigned or his agent at Fort Snelling, Minn., at the expense of the contractors, on or before

23d day of May, 1864.

To be not over four (4) years of age and not over eight (8) years; to be in good and proper condition, free from any defect or unsoundness which would unfit them for immediate service; and to be subject to such inspection as may be deemed necessary, on the part of the Government, to determine the above specifications.

Bids must be accompanied by at least one printed copy of this advertisement, and must be signed by the bidder, and must be accompanied by a bond with good security to be required.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, to the effect that the bidder will be bound to furnish the oxen at the price specified in the advertisement, and to be subject to such inspection as may be deemed necessary, on the part of the Government, to determine the above specifications.

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